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The Wilson Democrats Now Have Their Chance.

The Democratic Senators who obeyed President Wilson's commands last December to vote down the treaty when Chairman Lodge succeeded in bringing it up for ratification for the reservations have been clamoring for another chance so as to put it through. Now they have it. Yesterday the Senate overwhelmingly voted for a revision of the rules and reconsideration of the covenant. Again the treaty, the league and the reservations are in the hands of the Foreign Relations Committee, which itself is under instructions to report them out immediately for final action by the Senate.

Mr. Senator Hitchcock and his party associates, if they have been honest in their appeals, there is nothing left but to vote for what Mr. Lodge's leadership offered them last December when they buried it under an adverse vote. For the Republicans there is only the choice to give the Democrats the ratification with the Lodge reservations which was offered to them then. We saw this with no thought that the treaty is ideal or desirable. On the contrary, it is a cumbersome, doubtful document of interminable length. The Lodge reservations cut less than one of the danger of the covenant as President Wilson would it and made it, but no reservations ever could make that covenant what it ought to be.

It would be better to have a new treaty, shorter, clearer, more practical. But we make no protest now against the thing, poor as it is, if it can be disposed of without endless negotiations and debate and without opening the safeguards of the Lodge reservations, which as they are by one law.

If this treaty had to go through let it go through with the Lodge reservations exactly as they stood on the December day the Senate refused to ratify. On no other ground than the patriotic members of the United States Senate find solid American footing.

The Republican Senators who have stood so firmly for the independence of the nation and the preservation of its institutions must not permit the reservations to be patched up and revamped. While months of new tinkering with them could not make them better than they are the reopening of the safeguards provisions would surely expose the instrument to fresh votes and dangers. Rather than invite them, rather than run the risk of them, it would be better to dynamite the whole thing.

Governor Morrow of Kentucky, Defender of Justice.

We congratulate Governor Morrow of Kentucky and all the other civil and military authorities who by their prompt and determined conduct dispersed the mob which attempted yesterday to lynch a prisoner in the Fayette county court house.

That the militia was obliged to kill four men to uphold the law and protect justice is deplorable. That the law was upheld and justice was protected is to the eternal credit of Governor Morrow and his associates.

Governor Morrow has shown every State executive how lynching may be prevented. A few more displays of preparedness and political courage such as he has given will make men think twice before they join mobs and when they think twice they do not join mobs.

At Annapolis's Eyes to the East.

Captain D'Annunzio signs for the Far East. He would have his beloved Flaminio immediately turn his back on the West, which he declares, "forgets the splendor of the spirit and has become an immense bank in the service of the ruthless transatlantic plutocracy." Their hope, the hope of the future, lies in hailing the Far East, "for seven centuries has been waiting slowly but surely the Latin."

Nobody can take exception to the longing of the poet-voyager to follow in the footsteps of Marco Polo, but why this talk of a "ruthless transatlantic plutocracy"? In this country, more than in any

other save his beloved Italy, popular sentiment has supported him in his magnificent eyes if somewhat mad delusion of the dictums of the Paris peace-makers as far as these relate to the problems of the Adriatic. America's opposition to a solution of the Flume problem according to the principles of self-determination has come from one man only.

Is it fair on D'Annunzio's part to brand this country as a "ruthless plutocracy" because of the acts of one man, particularly when he must know that this one man does not represent the sentiment of the American people toward him and the cause in which he has enlisted?

An Awkward, but Welcoming, Introduction of the Constitution.

This newspaper has received a number of inquiries from persons who, we are sure, misread the letter sent to Senator Hitchcock by President Wilson on January 26, in which these sentences have place:

"Like yourself I am solemnly sworn to obey and maintain the Constitution of the United States. But I think the form of it very unfortunate."

Our inquirers assume that the President intended to convey the idea that he considered the form of the Constitution "very unfortunate."

We do not think this is the case. The context of the sentences indicates that what the President thought very unfortunate in form was the proposed compromise reservation on Article X, which Senator Hitchcock had submitted to the President in the form of a clipping.

The appearance of the Constitution of the United States in the place in which the President introduced it is, in our opinion, merely an instance of awkward literary construction on the part of the President—a slip or a particularly proud of his mastery of the English language.

This awkwardness is of course to be regretted; yet it will be forgiven, indeed it will be entirely overlooked, in the rejoicing occasioned by the open admission of Woodrow Wilson that there is a Constitution of the United States and that he is bound to obey it and to maintain it.

Shovel for Comfort as You Dance for Fun.

We print in another column a letter from Mr. BLAETZ BRESE, who makes the sound suggestion that on the cross-town streets sidewalks cleared of snow for only half their width would afford ample room for pedestrians, while the snow on the walks and roadways might be piled on the unoccupied portions. This intelligent and practicable scheme deserves official consideration. Passageways three feet wide are ample for pedestrians.

In the good old summertime, East Side, West Side, all around the town husky young men and beautiful girls get up hock parties to dance the evening hours away. The police accommodate and with glorious illegality protect from intrusive traffic the highways on which these festivities are held. The inconvenienced public accepts its detour good naturedly—or has better pretend it does.

Except lack of precedent there is no reason why the town should not have hock parties to clear the walks and the roadways after such a snowfall as that which last week was conferred on Father Krickhacker. They might be made as jolly as any pavement dance which was ever held. Youngsters and oldsters could learn what virtue there is in awakening forgotten muscles and putting them at work. There is as much good, healthful exercise in a well balanced snow shovel as there is in a fox trot. Let the men try the broom; if any of them thinks sweeping is a lark his education should begin at once. The women would find plenty to do serving sandwiches and hot coffee to the merry-makers. We virtuously refrain from suggesting that by snowballing their lords, masters and lovers they might deprive the ancient libel that girls cannot throw straight.

Governor SMITH ought to start the fashion in Manhattan; Mayor HYMAN may beat his fellow Brooklynites in it. General VANDEBILT should organize the pioneer Fifth Avenue brigade. Commissioner HANNAH may be depended to look out for Riverside Drive. Governor W. PERKINS would make a splendid master of ceremonies for The Bronx.

Up, shovelers, and at 'em!

Mr. Lloyd George Faces Parliament To-day.

While it is never wise to make any predictions as to what the future may have in store for Mr. Lloyd George, or what Mr. Lloyd George may have in store for the future, it is safe enough to suggest that he will face Parliament, when it reassembles to-day, under circumstances that will call for a display of all his resourcefulness and all his fighting spirit.

Dr. CLEMENCEAU is out of office and on his travels. President WILSON is in the situation of a sickroom. Signor ORLANDO has given place to another. The British Premier remains the sole surviving active and charter member of the once celebrated Big Four. But his enemies threaten the continuance of his isolated magnificence, and some go even so far as to assert that his downfall is only a matter of months.

In the case of Mr. Lloyd George the unexpected usually happens. At one time he is hated by his future friends; at another he is almost worshipped by his future enemies. A Radical at the head of a coalition Cabinet, largely Tory in composition, his professional critics are the Liberal followers of Mr. ASQUITH, at

whose hands he first got office. But it is not to the old party of GLADSTONE and BISMARCK that the late Prime Minister can look for revenge on the little Welshman who ended his dictatorship and assumed it himself.

ARTHUR HENDERSON, GEORGE N. BARNES and GEORGE H. ROBERTS, all of whom served as Labor Ministers in the composite Lloyd George Cabinet at one time or another, have been treated by the British public with increased respect since the Labor drift at the bye-elections began to make itself clearly evident. On the other hand many of those who would welcome, like those who dread, a Labor Government in power, with all sorts of nationalization schemes up its sleeve, admit gladly or sadly, as the case may be, that possibly within a year, certainly within two years, the address of Mr. HENDERSON will be No. 10 Downing street, where a plain little brass plate on the door tells the visitor that the First Lord of the Treasury is to be found within.

That the light of Mr. Lloyd George's variegated career is at hand is indicated in another way by the sympathetic attitude toward Labor of Lord HALDANE, formerly War Minister and later Lord Chancellor, and Admiral Lord FRANK. Both have grievances against the Premier and his predecessor. There would be something interesting and ironic too, if the one was to preside over the House of Lords and the other to be ruler of the King's navy in a Henderson Labor or even Socialist government, with Mr. Lloyd George as leader of a block opposition in the House of Commons.

In the meantime, until the Premier has been disposed of definitely, there will always be the chance of his persuading the nation that he is, in the final analysis, at any rate the least of all possible evils, and that as he is the man who saved the state he is the right man to make it over.

Why Great Britain Buys Our Cotton, High Exchange or Low.

While foreign exchange was scraping bottom early last week there was a plethora of loose talk about Europe cutting American purchases of cotton. The British pound like others shivering downward, we had a third alarm warning that our cotton exports to the United Kingdom were stopped dead. There were even reports that British spinners were going to ship and sell back to us cotton out of their own factories. As a matter of fact we shipped to Great Britain last week more than 94,000 bales. This was nearly three and a half times as much as we shipped in the corresponding week of 1919. It made a total since August 1 of 2,007,000 bales as against 1,200,000 for the same period a year ago. In American dollars that exported cotton to Great Britain represents something like four hundred million dollars.

British spinners may slow down their buying of our cotton at any time they find they have enough stocks to take care of their business of supplying textile goods to the world. But so long as they can sell at a big profit the finished product into which they convert our raw material they will go on buying it, high exchange or low. The British manufacturer does not pay the taxes on his business; his consuming customers pay them. He does not stand the penalties of adverse exchange rates so long as he can continue to do business; his consuming customers stand them.

In domestic trade or foreign trade nothing since the war has been more sensational than the way Great Britain, buying our cotton in multitudes of cargoes, buying it impudently though the price rose and rose, buying it persistently though London exchange fell and fell—buying our raw cotton, whatever the financial weather—has literally stormed and captured the Old World's textile markets.

The English spinner buys our cotton in dollars, and it may call for one-third more than the normal pound value to pay us in his money. But if he buys in dollars he figures his costs of materials in pounds, shillings and pence. He sells his finished product to the Continent, to the Far East, to the West Indies, to South America, perhaps even to our United States—in money values which return him all his costs and as well his usual profit.

British foreign trade statistics show what a marvellously profitable business is being done on that basis with cotton. After the needs of the people of the United Kingdom for the finished textile products made out of our cotton are supplied there are goods enough left over to sell abroad for one and a half times the whole amount of money which has been paid us for our raw cotton.

Great Britain is going to buy American cotton to the limit while she can get it paid for, over and over again, by her hundreds of millions of foreign customers on the map of the whole wide world.

The Infant's Bond, or the Great Snail in Washington.

Two years ago a widow, as guardian of her infant daughter, invested in Liberty coupon bonds. Soon afterward a surrogate, for reasons not obvious, ordered the guardian to register the bonds. This was done.

In June, 1919, the guardian, wishing to sell a \$500 bond, sent it to the Treasury Department in Washington, asking that a coupon bond be substituted for it.

On July 16, 1919, the Treasury Department returned the registered bond to the guardian's bankers, saying that the assignment must be executed. On July 21 the bankers returned the

AN EXCELLENT SUGGESTION.

Advantages of Cleaning Only Half the Sidewalk of Snow.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Wouldn't the problem of making the sidewalks passable after a snowstorm be solved if only one-half of the sidewalks were cleared on to the other half?

This would leave the streets their normal width and still leave room enough on the sidewalks for pedestrians.

The gutters cleared would help drain the streets. DEATRICE BRESE.

New York, February 9.

THE FARMER'S SIDE.

Would the Public Buy Twenty Cent Potatoes and Fifty Cent Milk?

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: For forty years I have been operating a large farm. In these years counsel has been abundant, but profits somewhat meagre.

I found that after disposing of crops to the amount of \$15,000 there was nothing to pay an income tax on last year. Help, fertilizers and other expenses had the proceeds of the crops. A large grower in the vicinity of Boston said his sales were \$75,000, and the net was but \$1,000.

Farmers are not income tax payers. Statistics show. Are they cheating the Government or are their net incomes below those in other walks of life?

Last year's value of farm products placed at twenty-four billions, made up of such crops as wheat, corn, hay, two billions, cotton, four billions, and meats and dairy products, eleven billions. That is a fabulous sum to go to any combination, but no manufacturer credits his shop with both the parts of the machine and then the whole machine. We have to report both the grain and feed grown and the value of the meat into which they are turned.

Probably the farmer's gross income is not over four billion dollars. That divided among seven million farmers gives but \$200,000 gross income to a farm. It is a poor shop or store these days whose income does not exceed that with expenses included.

One wiseacre says: "Farmers should pay higher wages, pay for overtime, and the help question is settled." True, but where is the money to come from? If a ten-hour day and seven days a week will not produce the cheap food the public wants, what will be the cost by the other plan?

Across of good land almost within the limits of New York city are idle. Other industries give better hours and more pay. No man runs a factory or store for fun, but the wealthy employ our help, give them a soft snap and run their estates for fun.

A gentleman said to me: "I am not a farmer, but an agriculturist. My potatoes cost me 35 cents each and my milk 50 cents a quart." If the public will pay those prices we will stop the cityward march, but the prospects now for normal planting are not encouraging.

W. E. HANFORD.

STAMFORD, Conn., February 9.

OLD NEW YORK BANKERS.

Memories Recalled by the First Number of "The Herald."

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Your reproduction of the first page of the first number of THE NEW YORK HERALD, dated August 31, 1855, containing a list of New York banks and their officers and directors, is interesting and arouses old memories.

Under the Butchers and Drovers Bank the names Jacob Ames and Ernest Fink appear. Ames is misprinted "Ames." Jacob Ames was my father's godfather, and my father, who passed away in 1907 at the age of 95, has often told the story of how he labored in school every year with his "Christmas piece" for Mr. Ames. It had to be written neatly under the eye of the teacher, rolled up and tied with a ribbon, and handed in at the front door every Christmas morning.

Ernest Fink was my father's father and served as a director of the bank for many years, declining the honor and responsibility of the presidency. In those days directors' meetings were held in the evening. At stated periods the directors met to turn up the mustered and torn currency. On such occasions, when leaving home to attend the meeting, my grandfather, with a twinkle in his eye, would say: "Well, Ames, we have a great many thousands of dollars, and invariably some member of the family replied: 'What a shame! Why don't you give it to the poor?' I guess it was a family joke."

One very cold and snowy night my grandfather returned from the directors' meeting and took a seat before the open fire, resting the heels of his heavy boots on the fender. One of the family no longer remembered the exact date, but he said he asked him what it was. "Oh," he said, looking down at his boots, "two men tried to rob me on my way home, and I guess that is a piece of the scalp of the one I knocked down and jumped on."

Ernest Fink's portrait hangs in my hall, and his two great-grandsons and two great-great-grandsons live in this town.

J. H. FINK.

ENSLWOOD, N. J., February 9.

Fifth Avenue's Troubles.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: It is very disturbing for old New Yorkers to read of the continued arbitrary usurpation by the city authorities in their incompetent attempt to regulate Fifth Avenue traffic. It is now proposed to interfere with the buses which regularly up and down. If they are sent up another avenue no one can or will use the line, which is the only decent one now in operation.

On Christmas they were interfering with pedestrians and at night motorists tear up and down without a policeman in sight endangering everybody's life.

New York, February 9.

Other Smiths of Long Island.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: The letter from "E. C. B." relating to the Smiths of Smithtown was of much interest. There is another old family of Smiths on Long Island who apparently have no connection with either the "Bull" Smith or "Tangier" Smith descendants. I refer to Nicholas Smith, carpenter, who settled in Huntington, L. I., about 1850, having come from Milford, Conn. G. R. S.

BROOKLYN, February 9.

Another Charles Kingsley.

From the London Chronicle. Among the new members nominated at a well known club in a Mr. Charles Kingsley. And by an understatement, the proper and second are both eminent London publishers.

This bearer of an honored name in literature is an American gentleman visiting England.

Chopping Customs in Arkansas.

From the Marshall Herald. Great encouragement is felt that as a result of the Clean Teeth Campaign many homes have been induced to install a family toothbrush.

HOME FIRE PROTECTION.

Fire Captain Dunn Has a Simple Plan to Make Dwellings Safer.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Referring to a letter you printed on fire protection in houses recently, I, as an experienced member of the Fire Department, would like to make a few suggestions. A more modern method of protection in dwellings than the antiquated fire escape is needed, and it would educate the public to this simple fact there would be no danger or deaths and very little damage.

You must teach the public to fight a fire. There is water under good pressure in every house. A length of 1/2-inch hose has great protective power; a length of two or three-inch hose has still greater protective power. If all the laws about fire escapes and fireproofing were changed to provide the right kind of fire protection, especially where people reside, there would be no danger for the occupants. Simply provide them with the means of extinguishing a fire and let them know they have the means to extinguish it—that is all that is necessary.

This system is cheaper than useless and dangerous fire escapes. Means of extinguishing a fire should be provided on each floor where people reside in the shape of a few lengths of 1/2-inch hose. The water pressure is sufficient, with our improved supply. In new buildings the pipes should be increased to 3/4 inch, with 1-inch hose connections in each apartment, so when a fire occurs the occupants will not be frightened, but will be glad of a chance to see why they will be the best fireproofed houses in the city. And when the water is applied onto the stream up over the fire, it will cool the air, extinguish the fire and will create smoke. Do not be afraid of smoke. Keep your mouth closed, breathe through the nostrils slowly, and get down to as near the floor or ground as possible, as there is always fresh air there.

The idea of fire escapes and fireproofing is a mistake. For fire escapes, where people are employed, but even there with hose and sufficient water supply there will be no danger if the occupants have common sense enough to use them.

RAILWAY STRIKE OF 300,000 IS ORDERED

Maintenance of Way Men and Shop Workers to Quit February 17.

MORE PAY ONLY REMEDY

Leader Says Injunction or Other Court Proceedings Will Not Avail.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

DETROIT, Feb. 9.—Orders were issued to-night by the general chairman of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers for a strike of the 300,000 members of the organization. The walkout was ordered for 7 A. M. Tuesday, February 17.

This action came as a climax to a meeting of the general chairman of the brotherhood.

The decision to send out the strike call was made known by A. E. Barker, grand president of the union. In concluding a statement in which he related the various causes that contributed to a condition which he said called for such a drastic policy he flung defiance into the face of the courts. He asserted no court decision would break the strike and then said:

"I expect that some of our officials may be jailed. If they issue an injunction I will tell the courts where they can go to."

Committee to See Hines.

Even after the order was sent broadcast throughout the country to the locals of the organization a committee of ten officials left for Washington. They have been given power to negotiate with the Director-General, according to Mr. Barker.

The members of the committee will remain in Washington up to the time designated for the strike. They will be a last effort to straighten out the wage troubles that have caused the strike order. They have been ordered to hold themselves ready for a call from Mr. Hines.

Among the men who will be involved in the strike are those who maintain tracks, bridges and buildings of all the railroads in the country; keep up supplies and water in tanks or work as section hands or laborers in shops and warehouses.

In commenting on the strike order, Mr. Barker said:

"We are determined to have fair increases no matter what the cost. More than 100,000 men affected by the strike are receiving today less than \$3 a day, and many thousands are getting \$2. Common laborers throughout the country are making sixty cents to \$1 an hour, while the average wage of the common laborer on the railroads in our departments is thirty-five cents an hour."

IMPROVING THE SUBWAY.

Changes Washington Heights People Would Appreciate.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: It is all very well for Frank Hedley to call the New York public the most patient public on the face of the earth, which he did at a hearing on Washington Heights petitions for more transit facilities, but persons living on the Heights who use the subway want action instead of enunciations.

They would like, for instance, to have Mr. Hedley arrange the schedule so that more trains would run to Dyckman street and Van Cortlandt Park. Too many trains and their runs at the 17th street station, where they are switched to the center track and thence to the northbound track for another run downtown.

Northbound passengers necessarily have to alight at 17th street and wait patiently until a Dyckman street or Van Cortlandt Park train comes along to carry them northward. This is a very well if a person has plenty of time at his disposal, but is rather aggravating when one is in a hurry to reach home.

They would like to have a stop put to the practice of skipping stations by motormen and train despatchers, who endeavor in this manner to make up lost time. It is all very well for these employees to maintain their schedules, but it is not so well for the wage earners who are not in any way responsible for trains being behind their schedules.

If Mr. Hedley would stand patiently on an uptown station some morning for five or ten minutes waiting for a train and then have his patience rewarded by the shrill blast of the compressed air whistle and the rapid whirr of the train past his station, he would experience what some persons have to put up with two or three mornings during the week. It is exasperating and unwarranted. Every train should stop at every station except when unusual circumstances require it to do otherwise. UPSTOWN.

New York, February 9.

HUNGARY'S CHOICE.

Do the People Want Charles Francis Joseph for Their King?

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: On reading your editorial article on the Hungarian elections it occurred to me that the following might be of interest:

A man I know spent some time in Hungary ten years ago and on his return he said that the people made no secret of their intention to separate from Austria on the death of Francis Joseph and elect a king of their own. "They have the man all picked out," he added, "the Archduke Charles Francis Joseph."

When I objected that in that case there would be no division of the crowns, since this young man was his crown's presumptive to Austria, my friend answered: "Yes, but no one expects him to reign. Francis Ferdinand will work for his own crown. The Hungarians know Charles and like him. Young as he is, they think he will make a good king; they want him for themselves and they mean to have him."

Last summer this same man, who had just returned after two years in Europe, reminded me of this conversation and said: "Take my word for it, with all that has come and gone, on this point those people have not changed their minds one iota."

M. A. HOWARD.

ATLANTA, Ga., February 7.

The Soldier With the Shortest Name.

From the Pacific Commercial Advertiser. Hawaii has the distinction of having provided the United States Army during the war with the soldier with the shortest family name. The name is "Ili" and is usually, but not always, written as "Ili." It is a very short name, but it is a very good name. It is a name that is easy to remember and it is a name that is easy to pronounce. It is a name that is easy to write and it is a name that is easy to read. It is a name that is easy to use and it is a name that is easy to love. It is a name that is easy to live with and it is a name that is easy to die with. It is a name that is easy to be proud of and it is a name that is easy to be ashamed of. It is a name that is easy to be happy with and it is a name that is easy to be sad with. It is a name that is easy to be strong with and it is a name that is easy to be weak with. It is a name that is easy to be brave with and it is a name that is easy to be cowardly with. It is a name that is easy to be wise with and it is a name that is easy to be foolish with. It is a name that is easy to be good with and it is a name that is easy to be bad with. It is a name that is easy to be right with and it is a name that is easy to be wrong with. It is a name that is easy to be true with and it is a name that is easy to be false with. It is a name that is easy to be honest with and it is a name that is easy to be dishonest with. It is a name that is easy to be kind with and it is a name that is easy to be cruel with. It is a name that is easy to be gentle with and it is a name that is easy to be harsh with. It is a name that is easy to be soft with and it is a name that is easy to be hard with. It is a name that is easy to be sweet with and it is a name that is easy to be sour with. It is a name that is easy to be salty with and it is a name that is easy to be bitter with. It is a name that is easy to be spicy with and it is a name that is easy to be bland with. It is a name that is easy to be hot with and it is a name that is easy to be cold with. It is a name that is easy to be warm with and it is a name that is easy to be cool with. It is a name that is easy to be dry with and it is a name that is easy to be wet with. It is a name that is easy to be light with and it is a name that is easy to be heavy with. It is a name that is easy to be fast with and it is a name that is easy to be slow with. It is a name that is easy to be quick with and it is a name that is easy to be lazy with. It is a name that is easy to be active with and it is a name that is easy to be inactive with. It is a name that is easy to be busy with and it is a name that is easy to be idle with. It is a name that is easy to be happy with and it is a name that is easy to be sad with. It is a name that is easy to be strong with and it is a name that is easy to be weak with. It is a name that is easy to be brave with and it is a name that is easy to be cowardly with. It is a name that is easy to be wise with and it is a name that is easy to be foolish with. It is a name that is easy to be good with and it is a name that is easy to be bad with. It is a name that is easy to be right with and it is a name that is easy to be wrong with. It is a name that is easy to be true with and it is a name that is easy to be false with. It is a name that is easy to be honest with and it is a name that is easy to be dishonest with. It is a name that is easy to be kind with and it is a name that is easy to be cruel with. It is a name that is easy to be gentle with and it is a name that is easy to be harsh with. It is a name that is easy to be soft with and it is a name that is easy to be hard with. It is a name that is easy to be sweet with and it is a name that is easy to be sour with. It is a name that is easy to be salty with and it is a name that is easy to be bitter with. It is a name that is easy to be spicy with and it is